

FIFTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;
WITH THE
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
AND OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

January 16 and 17, 1872.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
1872.

Officers of the Society.

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

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|---|--|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York. | 1854. Rev. Rob't Paine, D. D., Mississippi. |
| 1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia. | 1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio. |
| 1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey. | 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. |
| 1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England. | 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia. |
| 1845. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., O. | 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J. |
| 1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me. | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York. |
| 1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia. | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia. | 1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Illinois. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn. | 1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi. | 1871. Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Virginia. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware. | 1872. Dr. Harvey Lindsly, D. C. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. HON. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS.....Conn.	1858. REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.....Conn.
1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....R. I.	1858. REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.....Mass.
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....Conn.	1860. HON. WILLIAM NASH.....Vt.
1841. FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq.....Miss.	1864. DR. ALEXANDER GUY.....Ohio.
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL.D.....N. Y.	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....Pa.
1845. REV. WM. McLAIN, D. D.....D. C.	1869. CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq.....Ind.
1846. HIRSHMAN CAMP, Esq.....N. Y.	1869. HENRY ROSE, Esq.....N. Y.
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL.D.....N. J.	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.....Ind.
1852. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq.....La.	1869. JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D.....D. C.
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....Md.	1869. DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS.....D. C.
1852. HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.....N. Y.	1869. REV. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D.....N. Y.
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....R. I.	1869. REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D.....N. J.
1853. HON. ALBERT FEARING.....Mass.	1870. DANIEL PRICK, Esq.....N. J.
1854. REV. RALPH R. GURLEY.....D. C.	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.....N. J.
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq.....N. Y.	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.....N. Y.
1858. DR. CHARLES B. NEW.....Miss.	

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1872.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D., Hon. Orris S. Ferry, Hon. Julius L. Strong.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Dr. Henry Lyon.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D. D., Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. John T. Duffield, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 16, 1872.

In submitting its Fifty-Fifth Annual Report, THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY desires reverently and gratefully to recognize the good Providence which has guided it since its last Anniversary.

OBITUARY.

Four of the Vice Presidents of the Society have been removed by death during the year.

The first of this number was the Rev. JAMES O. ANDREW, D. D., of Alabama, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, one of our two oldest Vice Presidents, having been elected in 1835. This widely known and esteemed divine passed an active and laborious life through a ministry of sixty years, and his love and prayers for the redemption of Africa continued to the last.

The next oldest Vice President who has departed, is the Rev. OSMON C. BAKER, D. D., of New Hampshire, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, deservedly held in affectionate regard for his devotion to the cause of religion and the best interests of humanity.

DANIEL HUEY, Esq., of Illinois, had been but very recently connected with the Society as a Vice President, yet he was one of its earliest and most generous friends. In 1857, he constituted himself a Director for Life by the gift of a tract of land, near his residence at Jacksonville, which we subsequently sold

Obituary.

for eight thousand dollars. An eminent Christian, he leaves behind him a precious memory.

The decease of the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., LL.D., of Kentucky, takes away another of those fathers, whose life-long interests and efforts have done so much to carry forward the Colonization work, and to raise this Society to the position it has attained among the benevolent organizations of the day. Dr. Breckinridge was distinguished for a career of unexampled vigor and activity, directed by the highest order of human intellect, and consecrated to the noblest pursuits among men. Many will recollect his earnest and touching language in appreciation of the work of this Society: "This cause it is that I now avouch, from my inmost soul, to be the cause of justice, humanity, and wisdom: the cause of living hope to a vast and suffering race: the cause of my country's prosperity and renown: and, above all, of my Master's glory."

Nor is it proper to pass without recognition the decease of the Hon. PHINEAS BARNES, President of the Maine Colonization Society, whose philanthropy sought both the elevation of the colored race of this country and the millions of Africa. He was also identified with the benevolent enterprises of his State and region, and his noble character will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

Though holding no official relation of late to the Society, the death of JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq., for sixty years a valued resident of Washington City, deserves mention at this time. Brought into close contact and counsel, as the Recording Secretary of the Society, from 1819 to 1834, with Bushrod Washington, Caldwell, Key, Mercer, Clay, and others of its founders and early Managers, he was enabled to bear witness to the great truth, that this scheme originated with men of the

Funds.

broadest and most kindly natures, and was begun and prosecuted in the highest spirit of Christian benevolence and humanity. Mr. Underwood was a good man, and has passed away peacefully to his rest, thus ending a life of devotion to principle, diligence and godliness.

FUNDS.**RECEIPTS.**

The balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1871, was.....	\$695 83
The receipts during the ensuing twelve months have been—	
From donations and collections.....	11,428 95
From legacies.....	2,417 04
From borrowed money.....	13,500 00
From interest on investments and investments sold.....	12,748 98
From other sources.....	14,512 64
Making the resources of the year.....	<u>\$55,303 44</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements have been as follows:

For the carriage of emigrants from their homes to the port of embarkation, and for their passage and settlement in Liberia.....	\$19,702 26
For sailing the ship Golconda, and expenses attending her running on Nantucket shoals.....	9,611 34
For improvements in Liberia.....	4,858 96
For education in Liberia.....	1,306 89
For taxes, insurance, and repairs of Colonization Building, including paving Pennsylvania avenue.....	1,746 88
For salaries of Secretaries and Agents, paper and printing the African Repository and Annual Report, expenses of Auxiliary Societies, interest on loans, stationery, postage, &c.....	17,752 84
Disbursements.....	<u>\$54,979 17</u>
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1872.....	324 27
Total.....	<u>\$55,303 44</u>

Officers.

The receipts from legacies were \$2,897 96 less than from the same source in the preceding year, while the falling off in donations is \$3,549 53: the latter caused mainly by the financial condition of the country, and by the demands on the liberality of many of our contributors, occasioned by the ravages of the fires in Chicago and the North-West.

OFFICERS.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Travelling Secretary, has continued to devote himself exclusively and with untiring energy, principally in New York and New Jersey, to the objects of the Society. Early in the season, he spent several weeks in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin, holding public meetings in some of the principal cities, which were addressed by prominent men in those States and from a distance. The interest manifested on these occasions, and expressed by many leading minds in extensive personal intercourse, was pleasing and hopeful. A second visit West was contemplated in the autumn, and arrangements by correspondence were accordingly made; but the plan was abandoned on account of the desolating fires of that region.

The Rev. J. K. Converse, District Secretary for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and the Rev. D. C. Haynes, District Secretary for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, have given their whole time, with zeal and success, to the promotion of the cause in their respective fields. The Rev. George S. Inglis has also presented the claims of the Society in Illinois, as opportunity and the state of his health permitted, and with increasing evidences of regard.

The Golconda—Expeditions.

THE GOLCONDA.

The ship *Golconda*, which was announced in our last Report to have sailed on her sixth voyage for Liberia, dropped anchor off Monrovia December 23, where her passengers were safely landed and promptly conveyed to their lands at Arthington and Brewerville. Clearing from that port January 3, she arrived at New York February 24, having encountered heavy weather on the run out and home.

On the return voyage, and bound for Boston, the *Golconda* struck on Nantucket shoals early in the evening of February 21, but soon floated off without assistance. No lives and no part of the cargo were lost, but the ship sustained considerable injury. As her necessary repairs would require quite an outlay, and as the Society had not the funds to keep so large a vessel in active service, it was concluded to sell her in the condition in which she arrived, which was done at private sale.

EXPEDITIONS.

The emigration during the year, at the expense and under the auspices of the Society, comprises two hundred and forty-seven persons, exceeding by forty-nine those of the year 1870, and making a total of two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three colonized since the close of the war.

The barque *Thomas Pope*, which sailed from New York on the 22d February, carried out two promising young men, sons of the Rev. Melford D. Herndon, formerly of Kentucky, and for several years past a laborious missionary among the Bassa tribe. They arrived safely with their father, who came to this country to obtain them and his other children, whom he had left slaves when he removed to Africa.

The customary fall expedition of the Society was dispatched

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in the barque Edith Rose, Capt. A. Alexander, which left Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 7th of November, direct for Monrovia. It consisted of two hundred and forty-five first-class emigrants, with their baggage and outfit, and the usual supply of provisions, goods and tools, for their settlement.

These people were mainly in families, and were a careful selection of those most likely to be useful and to succeed. They came from Clay Hill, York County, South Carolina, 168; Valdosta, Lowndes County, Georgia, 63; Ellaville, Madison County, Florida, 5; Windsor, Bertie County, North Carolina, 5; Savannah, Georgia, 3; and Richmond, Virginia, 1. Three go at the urgent invitation of relatives at Monrovia, and are to reside in that city, and two hundred and forty-two are to locate at the new interior town of Arthington. Thirty-three were under two years of age, eighty-four were between two and twelve, and one hundred and twenty-eight were twelve years of age and upwards. Fifty-two were communicants of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches—including a Minister of the Gospel. Of the adult males, thirty-eight were farmers, three blacksmiths, one tanner, and one carpenter. Generally, the people had provided themselves with a suitable supply of clothing, bedding, household utensils, and agricultural and mechanical tools. All were pleased with the vessel and the thorough preparations made for their comfort, and they began the voyage in excellent spirits, and with expressions of gratitude for the anxiously sought opportunity of reaching "fatherland."

EMIGRATION.

It may well be doubted whether there is any subject more carefully considered among our colored people than that of emigration. New aspirations after something higher and

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better, a thirst for wealth and position, and especially a parental regard for the future of their offspring, serve to make emigration a prominent topic in their thoughts and counsels.

The distracting question among them is—"Which is the most promising field?" Letters of inquiry as to the condition and prospects of Liberia are constantly reaching the Society, and during the first nine months of the year the applications for passage to that Republic embraced between two and three thousand of the best-informed and most industrious of these people, residing in three of the Northern and in seven of the Southern States.

An "Emigrant Aid Society" was formed at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, March 22, 1871, for the purpose of removal to Liberia. Its President, the Rev. Andrew Cartwright, estimates the number making ready to embark at five hundred; many of whom are members of the churches of which he has charge. In their published "Address to the People of Color," they say: "Having had an opportunity to obtain a saving knowledge of the everlasting Gospel of Christ, and, to some extent, of the mechanical arts, may we not reasonably hope that, with the Divine blessing, we may be instrumental in causing Ethiopia to stretch out her hand unto God."

A petition from forty male residents of Decatur, Alabama, asking the President of the United States to give them and their families "a charter or transportation to Liberia," was received through the War Department, with the information that it "has no funds for such a purpose." This application, it appears, had been sent direct to President Grant, and by him referred to the Secretary of War, who forwarded it to the President of this Society. "About eight hundred persons," is reported, are preparing to leave that place for Africa.

Emigration.

Another appeal for passage comes from Jonesville, Union County, South Carolina, whence the Rev. John Wallace writes, on the 25th of December, 1871: "We haven't made up all our company yet. We wish to know if the Society will have mercy on us and let us have passage to Liberia. We beg for help, as we are poor, and unable to move, and are very anxious to get to Liberia. We are down and can't rise up here, and it is better for us to go to Africa. That is our promised land, where the Lord of Heaven placed our fathers. Almighty God, assist us in going to Liberia, where we may and will ever praise Thee with all our hearts, and mind and strength."

There has probably never been, in the history of the Society, a single instance in which so many new applicants for the means of settlement in Liberia have come forward so soon after an expedition had been despatched as at the present time. Letters have been received from Valdosta and Rome, Georgia; Ellaville, Florida; and Clay Hill and Yorkville, South Carolina, wanting to know how large a company each writer may form, and at how early a day they can probably be accommodated. From Liberty County, Sparta, and Savannah, Georgia; Antioch, South Carolina; and Charlotte, Tyrrell County, and Colerain, North Carolina, and other places, applications have been made to the Society for passage during the present year.

Of these and other like movements this Society had no knowledge, until the parties themselves or their friends made known their intentions and plans, and sought its assistance.

The right of self-expatriation is natural, and has been the grand agency in peopling the earth, by diffusing and scattering abroad clusters of families from large centres of population. The Colonies in North America held out inducements to the

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people of every nation to cast in their lot with their citizens. Under the Dutch in New York, 1625-1664, emigrants were attracted there by land agents. At times they obtained a free passage; often they agreed to pay a shilling per day, after arrival, to defray expenses of transportation. The English Colonial Government, 1709-1710, introduced, at its own cost, several thousand Europeans. The United States has ever invited foreigners to come and share the blessings of this country, and within the last twenty-four years some four millions seven hundred and ten thousand—a number about equal to our present colored population—landed at the single port of New York for this purpose.

Now, if our people of color desire, from any cause, to emigrate to Africa, who has a right to object? And, if they have not the requisite means to enable them to go, who will withhold the needed aid?

Liberia needs intelligent immigrants. Her Government cordially invites immigration, and has made provision to give each family, on their arrival, twenty-five acres of land in fee simple. One of her ablest men recently wrote: "Our great desideratum is a few thousand strong-souled, self-dependent, energetic men, with a goodly modicum of intelligence." Another of her active sons said, when about to leave this country, two months ago, for his home: "As a citizen of the Republic of Liberia, with eleven years' experience there, I can most cheerfully testify, that I prefer it above all others. The Americo-Liberians are anxious to welcome their brethren from the United States of America to the land of perfect equality, and to share with them in the riches of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the responsibilities and joys of a negro nationality."

The New Settlements.

THE NEW SETTLEMENTS.

Intelligence of an encouraging nature continues to be received from the two interior towns of Arthington and Brewerville. Our general agent in Liberia, Mr. Henry W. Dennis, mentioning a late visit to them, observes: "I found the settlers well and doing well. They have a good supply of breadstuffs on hand from their own raising, besides beans, peas, and other garden vegetables. It is very gratifying to me and highly creditable to them that they have been so industrious and economical. I feel satisfied that they will continue to do well."

The one hundred and ninety-four emigrants sent in the fall of 1870, have proved an element of great strength to both of these interesting places. But one death occurred among them during the first three months after their landing, and none have since been reported. Mr. Dennis says of them: "We have had very large success with this company. Their good health and early settlement have been subjects of remark by our people generally. I spent three days with them lately, and found them all cheerful and satisfied, and busy at work planting down their lands."

The opinions and feelings of the emigrants may be learned from the following brief extracts from letters from them, sent direct to their relatives and friends in this country, and published at their request:

"I have been safely landed in Liberia. You will remember the remark of C——, that no one of the people who left North Carolina in the fall of 1869 had been taken to Liberia, but were somewhere else, grubbing oysters. Please say to him that I have found them all here, and those who accompanied me from Plymouth wharf are also with me, safe and well. I

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have found everything true that was said by the friends of Liberia.

BENJAMIN NEWBERRY."

"The very evening I left Plymouth, you said you did not believe that we would be taken to Liberia, but we are safe in Liberia, and I am satisfied, as far as I have seen the country. I am quite well and so is my family. Every one that left Plymouth wharf arrived safely at Monrovia. AARON LEWIS."

"I am doing as well as I expected, and would feel perfectly satisfied if I had my father and all inquiring friends out with me, as I think they would not grieve for coming to this country. I am living on my own land, twenty-five acres, instead of paying rent, as I was compelled to do in North Carolina.

WILSON SLEIGHT."

A church building has been erected at Brewerville by the settlers there, and one of the prominent men at Arthington writes: "We are working on our church every day. We are doing the work ourselves, and without aid from any missionary organization, or from others than Liberians."

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

The general interests of Liberia have advanced through the year with a sure and regular, if not a rapid progress.

The *Republican* of June 10, published at Monrovia, furnishes the following items:

"SUGAR.—There has been manufactured this season, on the St. Paul's river, three hundred thousand pounds. Both of our principal planters, Sharp and Anderson, have gone to the United States on business connected with an extension of their trade. The 'Thomas Pope' took sixty thousand pounds for Sharp and fifty thousand pounds for Anderson.

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"COFFEE.—Its production gradually increases. The exports during the past two months have been to America, by the 'Ida C,' five thousand four hundred pounds; and by the 'Thomas Pope,' seventeen thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven pounds. There is a very active taking to the growth of this article, and a respectable quantity may be duly looked for. The year's estimated crop for Montserrado County is set down at thirty-five thousand pounds.

"ARROW-ROOT AND GINGER.—These are produced mainly by the emigrants from Barbados, living along the Carysburg road and at Crozerville. There was exported during the dry season about twenty-four tons of arrow-root, and of ginger about ten thousand pounds, mostly to England.

"PALM-OIL is plentiful this season, and our coasting craft are making full trips. The latest arrivals have been the 'Sam Ash,' to H. Cooper, with four thousand gallons; the 'Martin H. Roberts,' to Sherman & Dimery, with eight thousand gallons; the 'Foot-Prints,' to Sherman & Dimery, with seven thousand gallons; the 'Charles D. Lewis,' to W. F. Nelson, with eighteen thousand gallons; the 'Cupid,' to McGill Brothers, with thirty thousand gallons; the 'Fisher,' to W. F. Nelson, with thirteen thousand gallons; and the 'William Brooke,' to C. T. O. King, with eight thousand gallons:" total 88,000 gallons.

A later number of the *Republican* announces:

"Mr. H. C. Criswick has received from England an iron storehouse. He is erecting it on land leased just where Mr. Washington's store formerly stood, at the water side. Mr. James E. Moore is finishing off a fine brick building on Broad street, east end, in this city."

The Rev. Alexander Crummell reports:

"From January to May, the farming population give them-

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selves up to coffee picking, and the same sight meets one here that is seen in grape-gathering France, or hop-picking England: namely, the assemblage of numbers of adults and children in the fields gathering fruit from the trees. This has kept nearly half of our children from school for well-nigh two months. A few years ago no such disturbing fact interfered with our school duties; for there were no coffee plantations to yield a revenue to families. Now, this fact will serve to show the friends of Missions and this Republic some signs of material progress among this population. I regard it as one of the hopeful incidents in Liberia life: for, as the people plant coffee and increase their means, more comfort will prevail, and higher social and domestic ambitions will arise: civilization will advance, churches will become self-supporting, and new Missions will be originated in our own religious bodies."

The commercial and sure progress of Liberia in possession of such a staple as coffee, may be illustrated by the statistics of that article in Costa Rica, in Central America. Here on this Continent a Republic is found, with a rental, as late as 1827, not much in advance of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. About that time the coffee tree was planted on the table-land on which the cities of Cartago and San José stand, absolutely creating the material prosperity of that State, still much in advance of the other Republics, with superior advantages in the past. Liberia, however, is not restricted to this single staple, and if it were so, it is a remarkable fact, that the French officer who introduced the coffee plant into South America died in 1770, with a pension from the West India coffee planters.

It was deemed necessary by the Government of Liberia, early in the year, to equip and dispatch a military force for the chastisement of Prince Manna and his tribe, charged with fre-

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quent outrages on the citizens of the Republic, and with making captive a Liberian trader while in their country. The expedition is stated to have been the largest "as to munitions of war," Liberia has yet put in the field. The men are reported to have encountered much hardship and some fighting; but they overcame all opposition, destroyed the King's principal town, and set a number of his slaves at liberty.

The right of Liberia to certain territory in her North-Western possessions, for several years past denied and resisted by English traders and the Government in London, has again been the subject of correspondence between these Powers; and it has been arranged to refer the matter to arbitrators, two to be appointed each by the Governments of Liberia and Great Britain, and the fifth by the President of the United States. The Commission is to meet at Monrovia.

The position which Liberia holds in the financial world is indicated in the success attending the negotiation of its first foreign loan. The amount borrowed is announced to be £100,000 in coin, @ £85 per bond of £100, redeemable at par in fifteen years, interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable half yearly in London, beginning 1st February, 1872. The act of the Legislature authorizing a loan, approved January 26, 1870, declares its purpose to be, "to stimulate industry and further develop the agricultural and other rich resources of Liberia." It also directs £20,000 to be used for the purchase "of all the checks, scrip, currency, debentures, and governmental paper of whatever denomination afloat," and that a like sum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Republic as "a basis upon which shall be issued a paper circulating medium not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars."

Liberia, heretofore uniformly well governed, peaceful, and

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orderly, has of late been subject to civil contention, growing out of the question whether or not a proposed change in the Constitution, sent down by the Legislature and twice voted upon by the citizens, had been adopted. The amendment was intended to extend the Presidential term from two to four years, and that of Representatives and Senators to four and eight years respectively.

It is understood that President Roye and his friends maintained that this amendment had duly become a part of the organic law of the land; and, as the first consequence, Mr. Roye's term had been lengthened to January, 1874. Numerous citizens, of equal intelligence and patriotism, as firmly held that the amendment had not been carried; and, even if it had, it was not to go into operation until the next Presidential election after its adoption.

The Constitution, framed in 1847, provides that all elections for President, Vice President, &c., "shall be held in the respective towns on the first Tuesday in May in every two years." Accordingly, on the 2d day of May, 1871, the polls were opened throughout the Republic, notwithstanding President Roye had by proclamation forbidden an election to be held; and the result was, it is stated, the unanimous choice of the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts for President, and Mr. Anthony W. Gardner, of Bassa County, for Vice President.

The character, talents, and experience of Mr. Roberts, whose inauguration was to take place on the first Monday in January, 1872, give assurance that the duties to which he is again called will be faithfully and ably fulfilled.

The 26th October, 1871, a public meeting of leading citizens was held at Monrovia, to consider the state of things existing between the President and the people. After consultation,

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they, in the name of the people of Liberia, adopted a "Manifesto" deposing President Roye, and setting forth their reasons. The following are extracts from the "Manifesto," as published by them:

"President Roye has, contrary to the Constitution, proclaimed himself President for four years, although elected for only two years.

"He has distributed arms and munitions of war, and has not ceased his efforts to procure armed men to crush the liberties of the people.

"He has contracted a foreign loan, contrary to the law made and provided; and without an act of appropriation by the Legislature he has, with his officers, been receiving the proceeds of that loan.

"Every effort to induce him to desist from his unconstitutional course has been unavailing. Threats and entreaties have been alike lost upon him. He has turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances from all the counties of the Republic: Therefore,"

"On the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of the Independence of the Republic, the sovereign people of Liberia did, by their resolutions in the City of Monrovia, joined to the resolutions from the other counties of the Republic, depose President E. J. Roye from his high office of President of Liberia; and did decree that the Government shall be provisionally conducted by a chief Executive Committee of three members, and by the chiefs of Departments, until the arrival of the constitutional officer at the seat of Government."

This event took place on the 26th October. On the 22d

Education.

November following, Vice President Smith arrived at Monrovia from his home at Bassa, and became the acting President. Immediately after the publication of this "Manifesto," President Roye and his Secretaries of State and of the Treasury were arrested and imprisoned, where they remained at our last advices. All was quiet throughout the Republic up to the 14th December, the date of our latest communications from Monrovia.

EDUCATION.

Two schools have been established by the Society during the year in Liberia, one at Arthington and one at Brewerville. The one at Arthington is reported to have ninety-six scholars in attendance, a number of whom are adults; that at Brewerville has thirty-two pupils, all children. A second school has been authorized for Arthington, and one of the emigrants by the last expedition appointed as its teacher. Buildings are needed for the accommodation of these schools, to cost at least \$300 each. Had the Society the means, it would gladly establish and support schools in other portions of the Republic, and even on the hill-tops of Boporo and in the plains of Musardu.

Four classes have been conducted through their collegiate course in the Liberia College, and a graduate of the Institution is now the Principal of the Preparatory Department. The whole number of students is at present about thirty-five. An endowment of fifty thousand dollars is desired by the Board of Trustees; towards which amount one subscription of twenty thousand dollars has been pledged, and several donations of one thousand dollars each have been received.

Numbers of young men of promise, some of them sons of native chiefs, are desiring a thorough education. Let the College be well endowed, and extended and furnished with every

Exploration—Liberia's Mission.

facility for its work, and great good must thereby be accomplished.

EXPLORATION.

A thorough exploration of the country, East and South-East of Liberia, has for many years been a cherished object with the Society. It therefore hails with sincere pleasure the liberal offer for this purpose of an earnest and enlightened friend of Africa, Robert Arthington, Esq., as made in his letter dated at Leeds, England, October 16, 1871, viz:

"I feel it to be a matter of very great moment to have a thorough survey made of the country between the northern border of Liberia and the Niger—Joliba—as early as possible. I am ready to contribute two hundred pounds (\$1,000) towards the expenses of such a survey, provided it be done thoroughly, and begun and carried out at once. It would give an assurance, and a definiteness, and an enlargement, as to emigration and enterprise, and a mighty stimulus to Colonization—ever bearing onward to the conquest of Africa in the embrace of Christian civilization."

That majestic river—the Niger—which Mr. Arthington is aiming to reach from the Coast, is one of the most available highways to the Mohammedan countries of the Soudan—those populous, productive, and semi-civilized regions.

LIBERIA'S MISSION.

Preparations were making in Liberia for the commemoration of two interesting events in its very earliest history, viz: the semi-centennial anniversary of the landing on its shores, at Perseverance Island, of the first colored settlers from the United States, and their occupation of Cape Mesurado, now the

Liberia's Mission.

City of Monrovia; which took place respectively January 7, 1822, and April 25, 1822.

Fifty years! Amid all their extraordinary developments, perhaps no one is more important in its consequences than the foundation and erection, from the feeblest beginnings and the most unpromising materials, of an independent, sovereign community on the Western Coast of Africa. Indeed, its inception and growth, when properly viewed, may be regarded as almost miraculous. And it will still advance. Throughout the ages, the Providential plan for the moral and spiritual elevation of that Continent has been at work, and Liberia has been established as a necessary link in the great chain. The results which it promised to its original founders will be more than realized to their posterity. Every day new channels are opening for the diffusion of its influence, through which it is gaining gradually upon heathenism, and impregnating, however feebly, a degraded barbarism with the elements of a Christian civilization.

In the judgment of this Society, the time has come for Liberia to take possession of those elevated, salubrious, and beautiful regions lying eastward. Recent explorations reveal the fact, that there is not a spot in all the country back of the Republic, for some two hundred miles, where its citizens would not gladly be welcomed by the chiefs, and be allowed to plant their standard and form settlements. The Kings of the Barline tribe and of Boporo are anxious for Liberian alliance, and so is the King of Musardu.

One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with this interior region is the prevalence of the Arabic language. The people that speak and write it are Mohammedans, and are represented as faithful in the observance of their religion, and

Liberia's Mission.

zealous and successful in propagating it. May it not be that these Mahommedans, who are superior in intelligence and manhood to the tribes nearer the Coast, are preparing the way for the Gospel?

To our colored people of intelligence and piety, whose souls yearn for a field where they may most effectually labor for the elevation of the race, Liberia is presented. The knowledge of salvation, which so many of them have received while in exile, has fitted them to be, with other agencies, the honored instruments to evangelize Africa. Oh! that those offering to give themselves to the work might be assisted to go! A great responsibility is here committed to American Christians, to aid these thousands of missionaries to return to the land of their fathers.

Letters received from Liberia since this Report was put to press, state that the barque "Edith Rose" arrived at Monrovia, December 15, after a pleasant passage of thirty-seven days from Hampton Roads, Virginia, and that "quiet and order prevailed throughout the Republic."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1871.

Cr.

Received Donations and Collections	\$11,428 95	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants	\$19,702 26
" Legacies	2,417 04	" Sailing and Expense of running on Nantucket shoals of ship Golconda	9,611 34
" Interest on Investments	990 17	" Improvements in Liberia	4,808 96
" Investments realized	11,758 81	" Taxes, Insurance, and Repairs of Colonization Building, and Paving Penna. avenue	1,746 88
" Borrowed Money	13,500 00	" Paper and Printing "The African Repository"	1,463 33
" Rents from Colonization Building	2,204 52	" Salaries of Secretaries, Printing Report and Tracts, Stationery, Postages, &c.	6,846 49
" Subscriptions for "The African Repository"	156 85	" Salaries and Travelling expenses of Agents, Expenses of Auxiliary Societies, &c.	8,707 51
" Insurance and Earnings of ship Golconda	3,955 21	" For Education in Liberia	1,306 89
" For Education in Liberia.	2,086 50	" Interest on Loans	735 50
" Returns from Liberia	5,864 06		
" Expenses of Emigrants refunded	245 50		
		Disbursements	54,979 17
Receipts	54,607 61	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1872	324 27
Balance on hand January 1, 1871	695 83		
		Total	\$55,303 44
Total	\$55,303 44		

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the Books with the vouchers for the year 1871, and find the same correct, with a balance of \$324 27 in cash.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1872.

ALMON MERWIN, } Committee.
J. W. CHICKERING, }

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1872.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of C and Four-and-a-Half streets.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., a Vice President of the Society, took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York.

The Chairman read the following letter:

BALTIMORE, *January 15, 1872.*

DEAR MR. COPPINGER: I am much afraid that I will not be able to attend the present Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society. I am in the midst of an important trial, which has been prolonged more than I had anticipated, and it is to be followed by another, the witnesses in which, summoned from a distance, have been for some days in attendance. Nor are my duties such that I can devolve them upon others. I believe that this is the first time in nineteen years that I have been prevented from presiding at our Anniversary,—though upon one occasion I could do nothing beyond presiding, having to return to my professional engagements the next morning. I might run down for the evening, and had intended so to do; but a bad cold, which has worried me for some time, obliges me to take more care than usual, and to husband my voice for an argument to-morrow. I regret this the more, because I had greatly desired to meet our friends, if only to assure them that I am more and more confident, as the years go by, of the importance of the scheme of African Colonization, and feel more and more satisfied of its ultimate success.

Believe me, with true regard and great respect, sincerely yours,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President A. C. S.*

Letter of Hon. J. M. Van Cott.—Address of Bishop Janes.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Travelling Secretary of the Society, read the following letter, addressed to him by one of the expected speakers:

NEW YORK, *January 15, 1872.*

DEAR SIR: Besides suffering from a recent vaccination, I am under a severe bilious attack; so that I cannot move across the room without staggering. This dizziness makes it unsafe for me to mount a platform and attempt a public speech. I am disappointed and mortified, and I am especially annoyed to think of the inconvenience to which you may be put. It has appeared to me that the work of your Society, instead of being done, is only just begun. I do not understand how the Christian world is to abandon benighted Africa. If Christ died for the African race, the mission of His Church for that race is yet to be fulfilled. Among the human agencies for its fulfillment, your Society seems to me to be one of the most important and hopeful.

Truly yours,

JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

The Corresponding Secretary read extracts from the Fifty-Fifth Annual Report of the Society.

The Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, delivered an elaborate and able address, in which he said the scheme of the American Colonization Society had not been a failure. Its originators understood well its objects and its principles. Its plans were well adapted and devised to the end desired, and were wisely and steadily carried on. The result was a decided success. To-day any candid mind who will philosophically examine the condition of Liberia, will find that these statements are borne out by the facts. He contrasted the settlement of the United States with the colonization of Liberia, and asked which of the American colonies in the first fifty-six years of its existence had attained the success which Liberia has. He appealed to history to say which of the colonies planted on this continent was, in fifty-six years, so well provided with schools and churches, so well governed, understood so well the theory of self-government, recognized

Addresses—Resolution of Thanks.

by so many nations, had such commerce, and was so prosperous as Liberia? And all this success has been attained amid the most serious obstacles. He spoke of the difficulties with which the Society had contended. In the South there was a general, though vague apprehension that the success of the Society would affect the system of slavery. In the North it was feared by many persons that if the Society took away the free colored men, then some obstacles to the extension of slavery would be removed. The greatest difficulty was that of communicating information to the colored people. It was a marvel that the Society could move at all. In the future, as all these difficulties have been mainly removed, success was more certain and brilliant. The emigrants hereafter to Liberia will have had the advantage of being educated in our schools, and have exercised the rights of citizens. All that was needed now was enthusiastic zeal on the part of friends. The zeal manifested in the past was not adequate to the exigencies of the present. The Society was laboring for the elevation of a race and the civilization of a continent.

The Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., rector of Grace Church, New York, followed with an earnest and eloquent address.*

The Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of Trinity Church, New York, then rose, and in a very appropriate and impressive speech, portrayed the high sense of obligation which all present felt to the reverend gentlemen who had just addressed the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this Society tenders its warmest thanks to Bishop Janes and to the Rev. Doctors Potter and Haight, for their very able, opportune and excellent addresses, delivered at its present Anniversary.

Resolutions—Election of Officers.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock m., in their rooms in the Colonization Building.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Haight.

COLONIZATION BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1872.

The American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment: the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., the senior Vice President in attendance, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting, January 17 and 18, 1871, and of the meeting of last evening, were read and approved.

Hon. Peter Parker, Prof. Joseph Henry, and Hon. G. Washington Warren, were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this Society earnestly and respectfully invites Bishop Janes to repeat his admirable address, delivered last evening, in such of the principal cities as may suit his convenience; and that a copy of it and of the addresses delivered on the same occasion by the Rev. Doctors Potter and Haight, be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, for their kindness in opening their spacious edifice last evening for the services attending our Anniversary.

Hon. Mr. Parker, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents of the Society, and nominating the Right Rev. John Johns, D. D., of Virginia; Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., of Kentucky; and Dr. Harvey Lindsly, of Washington, D. C., as additional Vice Presidents, viz:

*Election of Officers—Resolutions.***President.**

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York. | 1854. Rev. Rob't Paine, D. D., Mississippi. |
| 1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia. | 1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio. |
| 1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey. | 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. |
| 1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England. | 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia. |
| 1845. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., O. | 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J. |
| 1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me. | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York. |
| 1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia. | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia. | 1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Illinois. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn. | 1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi. | 1871. Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Virginia. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware. | 1872. Dr. Harvey Lindsly, D. C. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Board of Directors for publication.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn, to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1873, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

Attest:

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

Address of Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.,

RECTOR OF GRACE CHURCH, NEW YORK.

I accept the postulate of the venerable Bishop* who has preceded me, that "the American Colonization Society is a success;" and I maintain that that position is susceptible of demonstration.

For, what is success in any enterprise? Is it not for an enterprise to have accomplished the end for which it was undertaken, and to have accomplished it speedily, economically, and thoroughly? Apply these tests to the design of this Society and to the results which it has accomplished, and see if the history of the work will not triumphantly meet them! A little more than fifty years ago, this Society had not an existence. Since then it has crossed the ocean to a distant continent, colonized a savage shore, planted a free Republic, reared institutions of learning, organized an independent Government, inaugurated among a barbarous people the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and manufactures, built ships, established a foreign commerce, and, with all this, laid broad and deep the enduring foundations of the religion of Jesus Christ. Is that an insignificant work, and will it seem an expensive one, when I tell you that the whole has been accomplished at a cost less than that for a single year of the Freedmen's Bureau?

And if such has been the success of the American Colonization Society, what has transpired to make its work less worthy than heretofore of the large-hearted, open-handed sympathy of statesmen and philanthropists, and the whole Christian community? It is said, I know, in opposite quarters and for opposite reasons, that the work of the Society is done. Just as, before the war, (as we have been this evening reminded,) the Society was objected to in different sections on different grounds, so is it now. In the South it is said, "You have taken the black man out of his old condition of pupilage and servitude, and have endowed him with the rights of a free citizen.

* Bishop Janes, of the Methodist E. Church.

Address of Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

Stop now, and let us have a fair trial of this new *regime* which you have introduced. If the people of one section insist upon dictating to the people of another section in this matter, let them stand by the results of their own action. If you believe the black man happier when free here, why spirit him away to another country, as soon as you have given him his freedom?"

On the other hand, at the North it is said, "We have paid a great price for the freedom of the negro, and now he is entitled to its fruits. To have expended so much in achieving his liberties, and then to expatriate him, is to stultify ourselves and to wrong him. Now, at least, he has a fair chance: why not let him stay where he is and enjoy it?"

For me, Mr. Chairman, I take issue with all such objectors and precisely on their own grounds. I say with them, "By all means let us give the black man a fair chance; but let us, first of all, candidly inquire, and honestly acknowledge, in what a fair chance consists. What would "having a fair chance" for you or me involve? I maintain that it would at least involve having that chance under those conditions and amid those surroundings for which our Creator intended us. Now, Mr. Buckle has, with masterly hand, demonstrated that out of climate, natural and social surroundings, and the like, come certain results in races which are practically ineffaceable. The East Indian and the African were intended for, and are adapted to, the tropic, as surely as the Saxon and the Celt for the temperate zone. You may transplant them, if you please: but, though they do live, they will not thrive. And if I were hurried on board some strange craft to-morrow, put between decks in irons, forcibly conveyed to India, and sold there into slavery, I should not feel that I had had a fair chance if, after years of servitude on that alien soil, I was simply emancipated from slavery. I should not be at home there. My physical constitution would be in nowise suited for that tropical temperature, and every inherited taste and tendency of mine would be at variance with those of the people among whom I found myself constrained to win my way in life.

Address of Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

Mr. Chairman, *the black man is not at home here.* We may strike off the shackles that made him a slave. We may legislate away every legal or social restriction that makes of him a *caste* by himself. He will still pine for his own sunnier and more congenial clime, and droop because he is away from it. Look at the race in our own midst, in sections where they have been longest free and least proscribed. In all these years, what have they achieved, and where have they advanced? To-day, as heretofore, the black man is a creature of in-door, not of out-door life; or, if out of doors, he seeks the sunny side of the wall, and shrinks from manly tasks. His employments and habits are alike effeminate, and if we want robust vigor and resolute endurance we are not wont to look for them from him. Yet the *race* is not effeminate—its past is not unheroic. On the contrary, what soldiers and heroes have its Egypt and its Carthage brought forth, and why should not a nation with a past so glorious, achieve a renown even more illustrious, when the children shall bear back from these enlightened shores the sacred torch of a Christian civilization? If we would give them a fair chance, then, I maintain that it must be under their own sky and on their own soil.

And so it seems to me that we are constrained to own that the work of this Society, so far from being ended, is but just begun. If opportunities create obligations, what sacred obligations are ours! We have been reminded this evening of the manifold embarrassments which hedged about this work in the past. Thank God those embarrassments are all ended now! The way is open for the work, and the work overpowers us with its demands. It has, indeed, been said, that the black man is himself the greatest enemy to colonization, and that if the means abounded for his emigration he would not emigrate. The statistics of the report read to you this evening have exploded that fiction in a way which would be ludicrous if it were not so pathetic. Not willing to go! Why, no sooner did this Society intimate, within the past few years, its willingness to send those who wished to emigrate to Liberia, than the appli-

Address of Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

cations poured in in such numbers, that the Society has been able to respond favorably to only about one in every ten. "Have mercy on us, and send us! We are down, and cannot rise up in this land." Such are the cries that letters read by our Secretary have left ringing in our ears; and yet it is said that the black man is not eager to go!

If he were not, I should consider that the Society had a mission to enlighten him until he saw his true interests and became eager; but with such facts as we have heard to-night, such a labor is needless and uncalled for. The black man is coming to see daily with more distinctness that this is not his home. He asks us to help him to reach his home; and, asking us to do that, he asks us also to save and befriend not only him, but a mighty continent and a whole race.

For we may not forget that, in rendering tardy justice to the black man here, we shall be also doing a veritable act of mercy to that whole benighted people from whom (as no willing emigrant) originally he came. If the people of Africa are to hear of Christ, the history of missions on those distant (and to the white man inhospitable) shores would seem to demonstrate that they must hear of Him by the voice of their own people. It must be the Christianized African of America who shall tell to the heathen children of Africa the story of the Cross.

It has well been said, that what the really noble work of this Society wants is a fresh infusion of enthusiasm. See here, then, I beseech you, motives which ought to be sufficient to kindle the coldest to enthusiasm! Are you a friend to justice? Render it, tardily though it will be, to a race too long denied a home on their own ancestral soil. Are you a friend to free institutions? What nobler field for their extension than that distant continent, whose mineral treasures and growing commercial interests are already prophesying its future greatness? At this moment, England, with her shrewd discernment of an opportunity, is encompassing Africa on every side,—Livingstone on the south, Sir Samuel Baker on the north, commercial

Address of Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

ventures into Abyssinia on the east, and vigorous colonies on the west. But the Republic of Liberia is the only civilized and independent Government yet organized there. Shall it not be strengthened and reinforced, that so the West may teach the East that noblest lesson of *popular government*, as we believe, so happily and so triumphantly illustrated for the first time upon our own shores?

Finally, are you a friend to the cause of Christ? See, then, in the work of the American Colonization Society, as I verily believe, the only satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of Christianizing Africa. What grander opportunity could invite the energies of any earnest soul among us? Crossing our own continent lately over the Pacific railway, shall I confess that I almost envied the men who laid that iron girdle, which has married two hemispheres, and bound together the commerce and the civilization of the far East and the far West. What a claim to enduring and honorable remembrance, thus to have written one's name in iron on these western prairies! And yet, his will be a nobler, grander achievement, who shall bear his part in building on that far-distant Coast those other highways in the hearts and lives of regenerated men, over which, sooner or later, God will roll in upon that darkened continent the splendors of millennial sunshine! And then, when as, at dawn the light creeps up the hillsides, the healing tidings of the Master's Gospel shall pass on from point to point, O what joy, if, while that ransomed race lifts one hand straight to heaven, crying "Not unto us, O Lord,—not unto *you*, O America,—but unto Thy name, Prince and Saviour, be the praise of our deliverance," it shall still stretch out the other toward these our Western shores, crying, "Yet *your* wise endeavors, *your* fostering care, *your* generous sympathy it was, O Americans, which, under God, most of all cheered, inspired, enlightened, instructed, and so saved us!"

MINUTES

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1872.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., of New Jersey, was invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York.

William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The following letter was read from the President of the Society:

BALTIMORE, *January 15, 1872.*

DEAR MR. COPPINGER: I am much afraid that I will not be able to attend the present Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society. I am in the midst of an important trial, which has been prolonged more than I had anticipated, and it is to be followed by another, the witnesses in which, summoned from a distance, have been for some days in attendance. Nor are my duties such that I can devolve them upon others. I believe that this is the first time in nineteen years that I have been prevented from presiding at our Anniversary,—though upon one occasion I could do nothing beyond presiding, having to return to my professional engagements the next morning. I might run down for the evening, and had intended so to do; but a bad cold, which has worried me for some time, obliges me to take more care than usual, and to husband my voice for an argument to-morrow. I regret this the more, because I had greatly desired to meet our friends, if only to assure them that I am more and more confident, as the years go by, of the importance of the scheme of African Colonization, and feel more and more satisfied of its ultimate success. Begging you to say to the members of the Board how much I regret my inability to meet them, believe me, with true regard and great respect, sincerely yours,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President A. C. S.*

Delegates appointed by Auxiliary Societies for 1872.

Whereupon it was, unanimously,

Resolved, That the Board regret the inability of their President to meet with them on the present occasion, and they cordially tender him their hearty acknowledgments for his interesting communication.

The Rev. Dr. Craven, Mr. Merwin, and Hon. Mr. Parker were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society reported that during the past year the Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., of Newark, New Jersey, and the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of New York, had been constituted Directors for Life of the Society.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 17, and 18, 1871, were read.

The Rev. Dr. Craven, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved; and the roll of Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, with the Life Directors and Members of the Executive Committee in attendance, was completed, as follows:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1872.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D.,* Hon. Orris S. Ferry,* Hon. Julius L. Strong.*

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.,* Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Dr. Henry Lyon.*

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D. D.,* Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D.,* Almon Merwin, Esq., Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott,* Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. John T. Duffield, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

* Not present.

Life Directors—Executive Committee—Standing Committees.

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Fifty-Fifth Annual Report of the Society.

The Rev. William McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee, which was read. He also submitted the Treasurer's Report for 1871.

The Report of Dr. James Hall, as Agent for the ship Golconda, dated Baltimore, November 1, 1871, with the vouchers and papers therein named, was presented.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Report of Dr. Hall be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report, with the accompanying documents, as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Chair appointed the Standing Committees as follows:

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

FINANCE.—William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. John T. Duffield, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr.

AGENCIES.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Prof. Joseph Henry.

ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

EMIGRATION.—Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D. D., Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Tracy.

Letters expressing regret for their absence at this meeting were reported from Life Directors—Edward Coles, Esq., January 5; Daniel Price, Esq., January 12; and Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., January 15; and from Delegates—Jacob D. Vermilye, January 13; Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., January 13; and Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, January 15.

A letter was read from the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., a Life Director of the Society, as follows:

COLONIZATION OFFICE, BOSTON, *January 13, 1872.*

DEAR SIR: Please excuse to the Board of Directors my reluctant absence from their meeting next Tuesday. I first attended as a Delegate in 1844, since which I have been absent from but three Annual Meetings: once delayed by a snow storm, till the Board had adjourned, once detained by a death in my family, and once by a broken limb; and I have attended one extra meeting in New York, and one adjourned meeting in Washington; all which, I think, will prove that I would not be willingly absent. I should be glad to meet the friends with whom I have labored so long and so cordially, and to contribute anything that I might be able to the successful transaction of business. I trust our Heavenly Father will guide the deliberations of the Directors, now and henceforth, and that His blessing may rest on them individually, as "good and faithful servants."

Respectfully, yours and theirs,

JOSEPH TRACY.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the letter just read from Rev. Dr. Tracy be referred to the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, to prepare and report a suitable Minute for our action.

Numerous letters from people of color, received during the last two months, seeking the aid of the Society to remove to Liberia, were presented, and, on motion, referred to the Standing Committee on Emigration.

The Rev. Drs. Haight and Chickering, and Rev. Mr. Appleton, were appointed a Committee to Nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn, to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Report of Committee on Emigration.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, *January 17, 1872.*

The Board of Directors met this morning pursuant to adjournment, Vice President Maclean in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. John T. Duffield, of New Jersey.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, verbally, that there was nothing in the Foreign Relations, or the state of Internal Affairs, (which subject was also referred to this Committee,) requiring present action on the part of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Emigration beg leave to present the following Report: It appears from several documents and papers laid before your Committee, that the number of persons desirous of emigrating to Liberia, at the present time, is not less than two thousand, being greatly in advance of the ability of our Society to furnish free passage. This is a very striking and significant fact, and shows a great change in the disposition and wishes of the colored people at the South touching the desirableness of seeking a home in their fatherland. We shall probably have, for some time to come at least, many more applicants for our aid than we can possibly send. So that the main work of the Society and its officers, and a work demanding unusual effort, energy, wisdom, and perseverance, is the raising of funds, and all those preparatory and accompanying measures which are necessary to its successful prosecution.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Board took a recess until after the meeting of the Society; and after a brief period resumed its session.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the Nomination of the Executive Committee and Secretaries, presented and read the following Report:

Report of Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

The Committee on the Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year beg leave to submit the following names, and recommend their appointment :

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Ceppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsay, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr, Dr. Charles H. Nichols.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Hon. Mr. Kerr, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report; which was on motion accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully Report: That they find that the New York State Society has ceased to be a branch of this Society, by striking out the clause in its Constitution which made it an Auxiliary. In the judgment of your Committee, the co-operation between the Parent and State Societies, so far as funds are concerned, is the most economical and hopeful measure that can be pursued. As has been done in former years, we recommend the organization of new Societies wherever there is a reasonable prospect of thereby promoting the cause.

Resolved, That it is expedient to have action through the Executive Committee for the formation of Auxiliary Societies in such States, cities, towns, and districts as may have given promise of efficient co-operation with the Parent Society.

Mr. Merwin, as Chairman of the Standing-Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the books with the vouchers for the year 1871, and find the same correct, with a balance of \$324 27 in cash.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, the Committee to whom was referred the letter submitted yesterday from the Rev. Dr. Tracy, pre-

Report of Committee on Agencies.

sented and read the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has listened to the statements contained in the letter of Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., under date of January 13, 1872, with devout thankfulness, mingled with sincere regret: thankfulness, that we have for more than a quarter of a century been blessed with his presence and wise counsels at the meetings of this Board of Directors, and for the great service he has rendered to the cause of African Colonization; and regret, that we cannot reasonably expect regularly to enjoy his society and counsels at our Annual Meetings for many years to come.

Resolved, That we tender to Dr. Tracy our respectful and affectionate regards, with the assurance of our prayers that the richest of Heaven's blessings may rest upon him, and in the hope, as his letter suggests, that we may see his face again at the next meeting of the Board.

Rev. Mr. Appleton, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee on Agencies renew the expression of their sense of the importance and need of securing earnest Agents for the work of the Society. Two powerful reasons urge them thereto: first, the interest of the colored people in emigration, and, secondly, the state of our finances.

During the past few years, a most remarkable movement has been witnessed among the colored people of the South. They have made most urgent and numerous applications for passage to Liberia, and there is every reason to believe that the movement will continue. What is the Society to do to meet their applications? At present the Treasury is not only empty, but burdened with debt. The only thing for us to do is to make these two facts known far and wide. We must tell philanthropists that thousands of colored people desire—long—to go to their fatherland, and thus build up a strong and abiding Republic in Africa. We must tell Christians that thousands of men, many of them followers of Christ, desire to go to that land, where they may most successfully carry on the cause of missions. These facts cannot fail to be potent for good. Let them be told everywhere, and our Treasury will be filled. The Committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the Executive Committee to secure the services of earnest Agents, to arouse the public mind in behalf of our Society, and to obtain more enlarged means to carry on its work.

Report of Committee on Finance.

Rev. Dr. Craven, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

In the present aspect of the American Colonization Society, we must deem finance a paramount question. We may congratulate ourselves on the condition of our work in all other respects. Liberia is a success. The new condition of the colored race is overwhelming us with applicants for passage from amongst the best of them in the South. These are two vital facts. We may be thankful that we need only money to press our work on for Liberia and Africa, and for thousands of our colored people. We ought to have \$100,000 a year for ten years to come.

We confide in the giving people. We are sure that they can appreciate our work, and that, having the facts we possess, they will come to our aid. How shall they get the facts? The African Repository is very useful, and can be made more so. Circulars are useful, and can also be made more so. But these alone are not sufficient, as is proved by the results.

There seems to us but one method to pursue of raising money, namely, that of living Agents, wisely chosen, and distributed over the whole country. Much of our income the past year has come from the New England States, Eastern New York, and New Jersey. In these States are three districts, worked by three industrious, earnest men. These States have had a larger amount of agency work expended upon them than any other section of the country. These facts account for the difference more than any other facts. The old opposition to the Society has been more intense in most of these States than elsewhere, and yet they have responded more liberally, and will continue to. We approve of a wise liberality in the Executive Committee in the employment of its Agents.

For a time, at least, whilst we are patiently awaiting the transition in public sentiment, following the new condition of the colored people, the inducement to engage in our work must be sufficient to secure the right men. We do not counsel extravagance or haste in this grave matter, but we do counsel liberality and wise business principles in the choice and pay of men for this necessary work. All of us must recognize the fact that we must have money, and that he is a benefactor who gives or induces others to give.

Your Committee most earnestly urge all concerned to review this vital matter, and ask what they can do about it? We recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee to make increased endeavors, by the use of the secular and religious press, and by the employ-

Annual Report—Adjournment.

ment of suitable Agents, appointed on liberal conditions, to diffuse information, and thus increase the income of the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Craven, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Chairman and the Secretary, for their faithful services during its sessions.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the minutes of to-day and devotional services, the Board adjourn to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by the Rev. S. E. Appleton, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

LETTER FROM REV. THOMAS C. UPHAM, D. D.

The following very interesting letter was read at the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, and the thanks of the Board were unanimously voted to its venerable and gifted author for his words of appreciation and encouragement:

CITY OF NEW YORK, December 20, 1871.

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

Allow me, as a humble member and a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, with whose objects and labors I have been in some degree acquainted from the beginning, to utter a few words of sympathy and encouragement.

My first remark is, that the great problem of the restoration of Africa, in all the ways and by all the means which are practicable, loses none of its interest with the public. On the contrary, the interest which is taken in it appears to be continu-

Words of Encouragement.

aily increasing, especially in the view of philanthropists and Christians. The conviction is arising in many praying and believing hearts that the redemption of Africa, which, for inscrutable reasons, has been so long deferred, is at last rapidly approaching; and while the great fact is no longer allowed to be a matter of cavil and doubt, it is beginning to be equally clear, that the methods through which that redemption is to be effected cannot be separated from the instrumentalities and aids which are found in colonization.

In prosecuting, therefore, the duties which devolve on us as a Society, it is a matter of congratulation that God has thrown light upon our path, and that two things at least are clear: First, the great object which is to be effected; and, second, the way or method in which it is to be done.

Africa is to be saved, which implies and requires intelligence, culture, and the full development of the sciences and arts; and colonization is to be the Providential instrumentality through which these results are to be secured. And we may now go further than this: Colonization is not inactivity, but implies movement, a change of situation, something to be done, and something to be endured. And this implies that there are men somewhere, who are fitted to do and to endure all that would be required of them in this new situation.

But the white man, it is conceded, after various trials which have been made, has not the physical capabilities which would enable him safely to venture on such an undertaking, saying nothing of the other disqualifications which are incidental to his race. It is the colored man, therefore, regenerated by freedom, education, and the spirit of God, to whom is especially assigned the great work, the great responsibility, and the great honor. Africa opens her arms to her own children, and after their long separation welcomes them back, with their gifts of civilization and Christianity, to scenes of renewed activity, usefulness, and hope.

It is hardly necessary to add, that, in taking this view, we sincerely and earnestly disclaim any idea of disturbing the colored man's present favored condition in this country. That position is settled in the strong basis of constitutional law, and every American, who understands the foundation of his own rights, is bound to respect and defend it. We may go further, and say, and with a profound conviction of its truth, that the full recognition of the colored man's rights here, including his education and his elevation in every respect, has an important connection with his relations to Africa, and with

Words of Encouragement.

that work, unsurpassed in the history of man, which the fact of such relationship evidently assigns to him. The work, in its most important features, is emphatically his. And it is his present position in this country, with its rights, privileges, and advantages, which, with God's blessing, will give him strength and wisdom to do it.

And yet, while we may admit all this to be essentially true, and to be the occasion of gratitude, we shall find, on a full consideration of the subject, that we too have our appropriate position, responsibility, and duties. The white man and the colored man have been associated together in the past history of this country in such a way that it necessarily secures a mutual interest and a desire for each others good. We certainly are not at liberty, with all the history of the past before us, to say to our colored friends, that they must go on without our sympathy and aid, and do the great work of redeeming Africa alone. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, just as soon as our colored friends feel that they are ready to move, and many of them feel so to-day, then, in the discharge of an obligation which God has evidently imposed upon us, ships and clothing and food and books and agricultural implements, and whatever else may be necessary for them, must be provided. The Providence of God, which is wise in its estimate of times and seasons, is justly imperative in its claims, and takes but little cognizance of excuses. It is wise to listen to Providential voices. And when the hour of divine destiny strikes, it will be dangerous to be found out of the ranks, and still more to disobey. And, for one, I feel that the time has arrived.

It is on such grounds, that, in giving utterance to sentiments which I deeply feel, I would encourage a greatly increased effort in the direction of colonization.

The object to be accomplished is distinctly before us, and the method of accomplishing it, in its essential features, is not less distinct. And it is to be hoped, therefore, that the friends of Colonization, encouraged by the signs of the times, will continue to prosecute the work which Providence has assigned them, not only with increased effort, but with full confidence that the blessing of God attends them.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS C. UPHAM.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SETTLED IN LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(CONTINUED FROM THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, PAGE 64.)

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years
148	Goleconda.....	May, 1867.....						6		1		5		256	50																	321	633
149	Goleconda.....	Nov., 1867.....												19	237					56												312	
150	J. M. Waterbury	April, 1868.....						2																								12	453
151	Goleconda.....	May, 1868.....									1			65	283		51	42		9												451	
152	Goleconda.....	Nov., 1869.....						14					123							22										1		160	196
153	Goleconda.....	Nov., 1870.....			2								191																			196	
154	Thomas Pope.....	Feb., 1871.....																														2	247
155	Edith Rose.....	Nov., 1871.....										1	5	168	66	5																245	
Totals.....			63	36	57	295	77	359	9	581	110	3739	1603	1230	1980	5	154	593	309	957	677	56	83	65	83	1	5	7	17	9	346	13,598	

RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts.....	63	South Carolina.....	1,230	Missouri.....	83	zation Society has settled at "Maryland in Liberia" 1,227
Rhode Island.....	36	Georgia.....	1,580	Michigan.....	1	
Connecticut.....	57	Florida.....	5	Iowa.....	5	
New York.....	295	Alabama.....	156	Wisconsin.....	7	Total..... 14,825
New Jersey.....	77	Mississippi.....	303	Texas.....	17	
Pennsylvania.....	359	Louisiana.....	309	Indian Territory.....	9	NOTE.—The number of Recap- tured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States—not embraced in the fore- going table—is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,547.
Delaware.....	9	Tennessee.....	957	Barbados.....	346	
Maryland.....	581	Kentucky.....	677	Total.....	13,598	
District of Columbia.....	110	Ohio.....	56			
Virginia.....	3,739	Indiana.....	83			
North Carolina.....	1,693	Illinois.....	65	The Maryland State Coloni-		

EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1821.....	86	1840.....	115	1860.....	316
1821.....	33	1841.....	85	1861.....	55
1822.....	37	1842.....	218	1862.....	65
1823.....	65	1843.....	85	1863.....	26
.....	103	1844.....	170	1864.....	23
1825.....	66	1845.....	187	1865.....	527
1826.....	132	1846.....	89	1866.....	621
1827.....	222	1847.....	51	1867.....	633
1828.....	163	1848.....	411	1868.....	453
1829.....	205	1849.....	422	1869.....	160
1830.....	259	1850.....	505	1870.....	196
1831.....	421	1851.....	676	1871.....	217
1832.....	795	1852.....	630		
1833.....	270	1853.....	783	Total.....	13,598
1834.....	127	1854.....	553	The Maryland State Col- onization Society has settled at "Maryland, in Liberia"	
1835.....	116	1855.....	207		
1836.....	234	1856.....	538		
1837.....	138	1857.....	370		
1838.....	109	1858.....	167		
1839.....	47	1859.....	248	Total	14,825

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,547.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table will show the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society:

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts*
1827-9.....	\$14,031 50	1853.....	\$82,458 25
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1854.....	65,433 93
1823.....	4,758 22	1855.....	55,276 89
1824.....	4,379 89	1856.....	81,384 41
1825.....	10,125 85	1857.....	97,384 84
1826.....	11,779 24	1858.....	61,820 19
1827.....	13,291 94	1859.....	160,303 23
1828.....	13,458 17	1860.....	104,546 92
1829.....	20,295 61	1861.....	75,470 74
1830.....	25,683 41	1862.....	46,208 46
1831.....	32,101 58	1863.....	50,900 36
1832.....	33,065 08	1864.....	79,454 70
1833.....	37,242 46	1865.....	23,633 37
1834.....	22,984 30	1866.....	59,375 14
1835.....	36,961 43	1867.....	53,190 48
1836.....	33,096 88	1868.....	49,959 52
1837.....	25,558 14	1869.....	62,269 78
1838.....	10,947 41	1870.....	28,372 32
1839.....	51,498 36	1871.....	29,318 00
1840.....	56,985 62		
1841.....	42,443 68	Total.....	2,364,648 67
1842.....	32,898 88	The Maryland State Society, since its organization, received.....	
1843.....	36,093 94		
1844.....	33,610 39		
1845.....	56,458 00		
1846.....	39,909 03	The New York State Society and Pennsylvania Society, during their independent condition, received.....	
1847.....	29,472 84		
1848.....	49,845 91	The Mississippi Soc'y, during in- dependent operations, received	
1849.....	50,332 84		
1850.....	64,973 71	Making a total to Jan. 1, 1872. \$2,782,048 00	
1851.....	97,443 77		
1852.....	83,775 74		